

(Continued on eighth page.)

7, 1885

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Horticultural.

LENAWEE COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Regular Monthly Meeting at Adrian.

LENAWEE JUNCTION, APRIL 3, 1885.

The Lenawee County Horticultural Society held its April meeting at Adrian on the 1st. There was a good attendance and a healthy interest shown in the discussions. The question box was the first thing under consideration, and although half an hour was the time set for it, it took most of the time of the forenoon session.

In answer to the question how the cold winter had affected the grapes there was a general discussion, and the conclusion was that very much damage had been done to many varieties, but that the reliable old Concord was yet all right.

Mr. J. H. Belmore asked if it was a good plan to cut back trees and open up the top much during the summer?

D. G. Edmiston said that summer pruning of trees or vines was not a good thing to do. The notion that had so long prevented that the sun should be let in by opening the tops of the trees was all wrong; the best fruit or grapes were those shaded from the sun and the foliage had as important a work to do there as in any way.

Mr. Helm stated that he had witnessed the Germans tying up the foliage on grapes in a way to shade the fruit as much as possible, and that the best fruit in flavor and color was always grown in the shade of the leaves.

J. B. Davis said that early fall pruning was another good thing in causing the tree to harden up its new growth better before winter.

All agreed that early spring was the best time to trim, trees particularly.

B. W. Steere did not believe in the theory of no trimming at all of apple trees. He would use good judgment in all cases and not do a large amount of cutting at one time or of too large limbs, but a little trimming each spring to keep the tops in good shape and allow the fruit to be easily gathered was necessary.

J. W. Helm stated that it was his opinion that a peach tree would stand ten degrees more cold if cut well back Sept. 1st. S. B. Mann said naturalists claimed that nature demanded and struggled to keep up an equilibrium between the roots and branches of the tree, and if the top was heavily cut away the surplus of root would drive out a mass of small sprouts all over the tree in the effort to restore the equilibrium.

President Woodward said he did most of his pruning of peach trees the first and second year after planting.

S. B. Mann asked how to save a tree that had been girdled by mice under the snow.

Peter Collar answered that it could be bridged over with scions put in above and below the wound, and if well done the tree would suffer very little.

Mr. Holmes said he had saved some such trees by hilling up with earth a foot or so above the wound.

The Secretary read a letter from the County Agricultural Society, asking this Society to take control of the fruit exhibit at the county fair next fall, to fix the premium list, appoint the superintendents, judges, etc.

A vote was taken adopting the resolution, and the matter put into the hands of a committee of five, to report at the afternoon session.

He also read a letter and circular from the Secretary of the State Horticultural Society, calling attention to the meeting of the American Pomological Society, to be held at Grand Rapids, September 9th, inviting delegates and exhibitors of all varieties, etc.

This matter also was referred to a special committee.

The afternoon session was devoted to the discussion of tree planting.

Mr. D. G. Edmiston, in answer to a question by F. J. Hough as to the best time to transplant trees, said as soon as the ground was well thawed out and dry, enough, was the best time to set trees. Planting trees in the fall was always attended with more or less danger, owing to the uncertain weather to follow through the winter.

Trees taken up in the fall and well hilled in during the winter would often put out small roots, and would seem to make a better growth than they would otherwise. A tree should be moved, however, early enough to have it in as nearly as dormant state as possible. If the buds had started there was more danger. Evergreens could be put off later with more safety.

Mr. Helm said he had had good luck in planting trees in the fall, and they would get a better growth the following season. His experience was that raspberries were best set in the fall.

President Woodward had set a lot of raspberries in the second week in June, and never knew a better growth.

H. M. Pomeroy asked if a maple tree should be set deeper than it had grown. He had set a number deeper than they were when taken up and they all died.

Mr. Ellis had taken pains to set them no deeper than before and had never lost any.

F. J. Hough said he had set a good many maples and always with success. He never set them any deeper than they grew naturally, but staked them firmly and mulched them heavily.

H. M. Pomeroy asked what was the best plum for this climate, all things considered.

Mr. Collar answered the Lombard, in his opinion, though if his success with plum culture was to be the answer, he should say none at all.

No one seemed to take any exception to Mr. Collar's opinion, and the discussion here ended.

The topics for the next meeting will be strawberries, and other small fruits, flowers and shrubs.

Adjourned to the first Wednesday in May.

FLORICULTURAL.

The largest rose tree in the world is at Santa Rosa, Cal. It is 35 feet high, the crown is 40 feet in diameter, the trunk is 14 inches in diameter, and it is 11 feet to the first branch. It is of the White La Marque variety, and has great numbers of flowers nearly the year round.

If a strong tuber of the Spotted-Leaf Lily (*Calla liliata variegata*) can be procured, it will form a highly ornamental plant. We saw one last season planted in a twelve inch pot, that was a beauty indeed. It filled the pot with strong shoots, the leaves being beautifully spotted and so nearly transparent that one could almost see through them. This lily is also a very free bloomer, although the flower is not as large nor as white as the regular Calla lily.

The single petunia, which is seldom seen outside of the garden, is a most satisfactory plant for the window. It will blossom constantly and profusely. The flowers of the magenta-colored varieties are very bright and cheerful. It requires but little care. It can be trained to a trellis, or allowed to droop. It will grow well in either way. It can be grown from seed, or from cuttings. For the ordinary sitting-room it will give much better satisfaction than many other plants usually grown there.

With the apple geranium, where the leaves, when about half size, curl up, turn yellow and drop off, the cultivator may be certain it is suffering from a poor soil or lack of drainage, as evidently there is deficient root action. Remove the plant from the pot, shake out the soil, remove any roots that may appear diseased and repot in a freshly-prepared soil of three parts loam and one part each of leaf-mould, sand and well-rotted manure. Water and keep in the shed a few days and then bring it to the light.

A GERANIUM will do much better in a temperature of 60 degrees than in one of 75 degrees. A bouvardia, on the contrary, would prefer the latter. Therefore, if you attempt growing these two plants together, or any other plants which differ in their requirements regarding heat, exercise judgment in arranging them in the window. Give those fond of a lower temperature a position at the bottom of the window, and those that like more heat, a place above. The heat always rises, and the air is warmer at the middle of the window than near the floor. Study the requirements of your plants in this respect.

ABOUT PARIS, the cultivation of the violet is carried to a great extent, and in some places near that city, three or four acres may be seen covered with them, the ground being of a rich, free, warm nature and well exposed to the mid-day sun; the plantations being made in spring, and those required during winter being grown in frames. It is almost needless to say that they may be propagated by any extent by division; but strong, healthy, free-flowering plants are raised from seed. Some fine new varieties are offered this season by different seedsmen. The insects that trouble violets most, are the green fly and red spider. The first is generally the result of a close unhealthy atmosphere, and is most easily got rid of by gentle smoking. Red spider is caused by strong sun and dryness at the roots. Hand dusting with sulphur is the best remedy; but it is easy to prevent its occurrence by maintaining a damp atmosphere by syringing the plants and surroundings.

Strawberries for Family Use.

M. Milton, in the Country Gentleman, says: Every family owning a small lot should have a bed of strawberries. They are easily grown, and a healthy fruit when convenient so that they can be obtained fresh from the vines. State fruits of any kind is not to be recommended, especially such kind of a pulp nature as strawberries and raspberries, which soon get unfit for use, if allowed to lie in stores. There are thousands of farmers throughout the country who have the conveniences to grow all the strawberries necessary for their families, but who do not do it, owing to a mistaken idea that they are difficult to manage. Now if I could only persuade your readers to commit me and grow enough fruit for their own use, they might, by their example, help to influence others of their neighbors to do likewise.

Any person who has soil that will grow potatoes can grow strawberries. Of course the richer the soil the better the fruit and crops. Manure heavily with well rotted manure. If this is not convenient bone dust and wood ashes will answer, but do not plow it in; scatter it on the surface, and rake or harrow it thoroughly into the surface soil. Strawberries being surface-rooting plants, their food should be placed where the roots can find it. If the lot is small, and only a small bed can be had, grow in hills two feet apart each way. By having the ground rich, a good plant will nearly occupy this space, and if all the runners are kept off the fruit will be excellent.

On farms where there is plenty of ground, set them out so that they can be worked with a horse, three feet between the rows, and 15 inches between the plants in the row. Have the ground thoroughly worked before planting.

In procuring plants, get, if possible, such kinds as do well in your own location, and get the plants from some reliable party—one who will give them true to name. Be careful in lifting, and caring for them after they are lifted. Do not buy plants because they are cheap, as they often prove the dearest. Get them planted as soon as possible after receiving them. Do not plant too deep; only put the roots into the ground, leaving the crown above. Press the soil firmly around the roots, and if the ground is very dry, and there is but little appearance of rain, give a good watering, sufficient to wet the soil thoroughly around the roots. This done, they will start and grow without delay. Pinch off all runners and fruit buds for the first season. It is impossible to get newly-planted

plants to produce a crop of fruit and good growth at the same time. Work the ground well up to the first of September, after which let the plants grow undisturbed, which will allow them to form lots of roots and good, large crowns for producing fruit the following season. Having plenty of good, healthy roots when winter begins, they are in better condition for enduring the severe weather. Just before the ground freezes, cover with evergreen boughs, cornstalks or any loose material—anything which will shade the plants, at the same time not lying too close upon them.

A summer mulch is also necessary to keep the fruit clean. This should be put on as soon as the plants start into growth. By being put on rather thick, it not only keeps the fruit clean, but also prevents weeds from getting much of a start. A new bed should be made every spring, when the old one can be turned under, and a crop of late cabbages, celery or any late-growing vegetable can be taken off. Two crops, at most, are all that should be taken off a strawberry patch.

A few varieties for family use, which can be planted with confidence in all soils, are: Cumberland, Sharpless, Manchester, Mt. Vernon and Chas. Downing.

Spring Blossoms.

The modern gardener has supplanted heathen deities, says a London writer, and Flora has little to do with the fashion in flowers or the sequence of their blossoming. Spring, summer, autumn and winter meet in a single bouquet, and we set the seasons in specimen glasses at the four corners of our table. Before the chrysanthemums are fairly blown, we see lilac and snowdrops. We like our flower of Easter at Christmas, and Michaelmas daisies all the year round. The months once had their special blossoms, but now they all share and share alike. We have forced the natural progression out of the very appearance of order, and the flowers would seem to be all scrambling for times and places just as they please.

Whether this is proper—indeed, moral—is a point open to question. Until we meddled with it and showed it how to be ever so much bigger and brighter and earlier, the crocus was as unpretending and simple-minded a little flower as could be met with in a March day. It knew all about its small duties, and was quite content with itself, in an unsophisticated rustic style.

The Romans believed it was the metamorphosed spirit of a youth, who died for love of a shepherdess called Smilax, and the Greeks said it was a baby come to life again, the infant having been killed by an accident by the god Mercury, when he was playing at quoits; and really, the crocus did not care much which was right. It had had the honor of adorning many nuptial couches, the least dignified of which was that of Jupiter and Juno, or crowning the wine cup of a long succession of Pharaohs, or ornamenting the luxurious dinner tables of every Caesar. Nevertheless, this did not make it proud or cause it to fly in the face of Providence. It knew that it had to produce saffron, and it produced it industriously. That was its duty in the state of life to which it had been called. So it came up yellow. The idea of turning blue, or blue and white, or purple, never entered its head; it would be posterior, it said to itself, to be anything but yellow, so long as it was called "saffron," and had to supply it.

By and by, however, the scientific floriculturist came up to the crocus, and made it turn all kinds of colors, get up at the most unreasonable hours of the year, blow itself out until it looked like a tulip a trifle off its head, and otherwise demean itself in a manner utterly unbecoming to its traditions.

Yellow was the nuptial color, as it still is over half the world, but if it grew blue, the crocus had to renounce its honors. And how about those pretty legends of the beautiful youth who loved a shepherdess too much, and the baby killed with a quail?

The Greeks and Romans distinctly informed the flower that these persons were turned into yellow crocuses, so that if it came out of its bulb purple, that must of course sever its connection with the classics altogether. Is it not one of the "herbs of the sun"—and who ever heard of the sun being blue, or blue and white, or purple? In this way, then, by robbing a poor plant of its legends, we are doing an injury to it. Or, take another so-called "spring flower"—the tulip.

Certainly it is not one that seems to need much sympathy, being of an aggressive, self-asserting, gaudy sort, that looks after itself in a pompous, stuck-up way. Many of the traditions, too, agree in making it a brilliant, parti-colored flower. Thus the Dalmatian nymph who rejected Vertumnus' wooing was changed into a tulip just as she stood, with her amber headgear, her scarlet ribbons, green bodice and skirts o' many hues, so that, "though transformed, the love she bore to colors, still delights her as before."

So, too, in the language of flowers, its fierce, flame-like tints express the scorplings of the lover's heart and the intolerable combustion of his affections. Thus far, then, the tulip has little to complain of. The alterations made by science are all on the same plane, as it were, and a natural prolongation of the "original" ideas of gaudiness.

In the East, the tulip is of a uniform red, and poetically expresses a charmer's lips. How, then, with any decency of simile, could the enamoured sonneteer tell his Della that her lips were brilliantly striped with yellow or tawny chestnut or orange or white or ring-streaked, speckled and spotted?

The Use of Hats on Leaves.

It is a matter of common observation that the leaves of many plants are more or less hairy. In amount it may range from the excessive wooliness of the familiar mullein to the perfect smoothness of the lilac and cottonwood. Often the hairs are confined to one surface alone, as in some of our apples and grapes. In Iowa we have a wild plant, an

artemesia, nearly related to the sage brush of the far west, which starts out with its leaves entirely whitened with long silky hair, but as the leaves grow older and rougher they lose the hairs from their upper surfaces, but always retain them below. The common Concord grape does much the same thing. Even a lilac leaf is more or less hairy when it first appears.

Now, why this hairiness? What office do these hairs perform? What good purpose do they subserve? We do not need to go far for at least a partial answer to this question. If we compare the plants of a moist region with those from dry climates, we are at once struck by the remarkable hairiness of the latter as contrasted with the former. And right here we get a strong hint at the purpose of this hairy coat. It is evidently a protection against the excessively dry air, which would otherwise dry up and destroy the leaf tissues. The mullein leaf can endure the drouth of mid-summer and autumn which would utterly destroy plants not so well protected as these are.

Here we find, also, the explanation of the more common hairiness on the lower surface. Of the two surfaces of the leaves the upper is generally by far the better protected against excessive loss of moisture by an almost impervious epidermis; the lower surface is almost invariably of a looser and softer texture, and so, is much more subject to injury from dry winds. The hairs on the lower side of the leaves of some apples guard the delicate cells of that side, while the cells of the upper surface are amply protected by an unusually thick and firm epidermis. May we not wisely take the hint given us here, and when we select trees and shrubs for dry climates give the preference to those which are most woolly or hairy?—*Dr. C. E. Bessey, in New York Tribune.*

The Canker Worm.

If there could be united action among the people, the canker worm could be killed out in a few years, but so long as a few will allow their trees to become covered with worms, so long will the more careful have every year to fight the enemy. Until within a few years it has been supposed that the only remedy was to prevent the grub from ascending the tree to lay her eggs, but recent experiments prove that, even after the worms are hatched, they can easily be destroyed by syringing the trees with water that has Paris green mixed with it, at the rate of one teaspoonful to each two gallons; the water is sprinkled on with a small garden syringe; the work can be done very rapidly. The only objection to this remedy is the danger of such free use of a deadly poison; it should never be used when there is any possibility of its falling on growing lettuce, dandelions or any plant the leaves of which are to be eaten. It is very easy for very serious consequences to occur, by a very little carelessness in the use of a poison of so deadly nature as Paris green. When one first begins to use a very dangerous article, there is usually caution enough used to prevent injury, but after one becomes perfectly familiar with the use of a dangerous poison, or explosive compound, caution is in a measure forgotten, and carelessness takes its place, which is too often followed by fatal consequences.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

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My Annual Priced Catalogue is now ready, and will be mailed free to all applicants. It contains all the leading and most popular sorts of

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Besides all the desirable novelties last season, and nearly everything new in my line of business. ALFRED BRIDGEMAN, 37 East 19th St., New York City.

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THE OLIVE.

Baskets are the standard in the country. Light, strong, and most durable. Recommended by all leading grape growers. Largest lot in the country. Price low. Write for illustrated catalogue, free. Information sent free. Call's Nurseries, Perry, Lake Co., Ind.

Horticultural Notes.

It is said that the Baldwin apple has seven synonyms, the Fallawater seventeen, and some others as many as thirty different names.

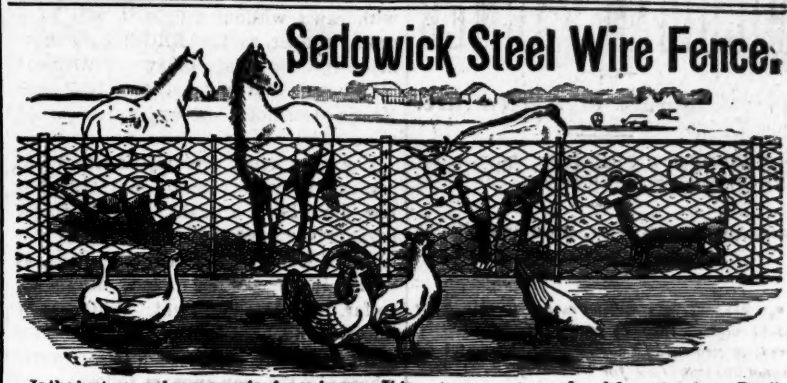
A CORRESPONDENT of the Prairie Farmer says: "Brighton Orange sweet corn was first disseminated a few years ago by a Boston firm, and it is the finest flavored sweet corn I ever grew. It is very early, evenly rowed, and as its name implies is of an orange color. It is a cross between Putnam's Narragansett, and Moore's Early Concord. Three and four ears grow on a stalk."

MASSACHUSETTS strawberry growers collect hen manure by the horse load and mix it with the bushel with loam. They lay it on the barn floor and roll it with the roller until it is thoroughly pulverized, and then they mix it by the bushel with loam and use it for their strawberries. They say it is the best fertilizer they can get. Compared with any commercial fertilizer they can buy, they get the best results from hen manure.

Hot beds made, as soon as they are no longer needed, should be dried and put away for the summer; for the wetting of spring weather damages them more than a whole season's fair use. These mats are now made very cheaply and well, by machinery, and it is likely that they will be sold next winter at prices at which most gardeners will prefer to buy them rather than make them, as has been the practice; the machine is a new patent invention, and the owners propose to run it and sell the mats.

While every grape vine must ultimately have a trellis, it is not necessary to make the latter before or at the time the vine is planted. The first year of growth a stake is all that is

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



Is the best general purpose wire fence in use. It is a strong, set-work, without barbs. Don't injure stock. It will turn dogs, pigs, sheep and poultry, as well as horses and cattle. The best fence for Farms, Gardens, Stock ranges, and Railroads. Very neat, pretty styles for Lawns, Parks, School lots, and Cemeteries. Covered with rust-proof paint, or made of galvanized iron, as preferred. It will last a lifetime. It is better than boards or barbed wire in every respect. Give it a fair trial; it will wear itself into favor. The Sedgwick Gates made of wrought iron and steel wire, are all complete in lightness, neatness, strength, and durability. We make the best, cheapest, and easiest working all-iron automatic self-opening gates, and the nearest door from fence now made. The Hesse folding poultry coop is a late and useful invention. The best Wire Stretcher, Cutting Pliers, and Post Drivers. We also manufacture and sell all kinds of Farm Machinery, including pumps, and Geared Engines for grinding, etc. For prices and particulars ask H. Sedgwick, Jr., address, mentioning paper.

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SUFFERN'S CHAMPION WHITE PEARL! THE NEW DENT CORN. The Handsomest WHITE DENT CORN Ever Seen. Very Productive. Ripens in 85 to 100 Days. Brought to its Present State by Standard by 12 Years of Continuous Cultivation. Offered to Any One Who Will Show and Prove Up his Seed. Either White or Yellow.

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SIMPLE, DURABLE, SELF-REGULATING, NOISELESS. For Farmers, Dairy-men, Cardeners, Stockmen, Florists, Private Residences, Or any place where AN ABUNDANT SUPPLY OF WATER is required, and all the advantages of Public Water Works desired.

Will contract to force water from well or spring to any desired points. Will furnish all material; where desired, for a complete job. Experienced and Competent Men furnished by the manufacturers to plan, estimate, and erect the work. The only Grinding Mill built without cog, friction, clutch or ratchet. Write for catalogue stating the kind of work you want done.

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BROAD CAST. Sows all grains, grass seeds, plaster, salt, ashes, commercial fertilizers, etc. Requires no horse power. Broadcasts any quantity per acre. SAVED SEED by sowing perfectly. SAVES LABOR by not being out in the field. Sows half or full crops on either or both sides of a furrow. Seed as seed is not thrown away. Sows half or full crops on either or both sides of a furrow. Seed as seed is not thrown away. Sows half or full crops on either or both sides of a furrow. Seed as seed is not thrown away.

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MICHIGAN FARMER

State Journal of Agriculture.

JOHNSTONE & GIBBONS, Publishers.

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P. B. BROMFIELD,

Manager of Eastern Office,

91 Park Row, New York.

The Michigan Farmer

State Journal of Agriculture.

DETROIT, TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1885.

TO OUR READERS.

Mr. B. Rowe, well known to our readers as "On The Wing," has severed his connection with the FARMER, to engage in other business. The many friends he has made throughout the State will join with us in wishing him success.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 82,988 bu., against 76,276 bu. the previous week and 25,884 bu. for corresponding week in 1884. Shipments for the week were 42,805 bu. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 1,234,850 bu., against 1,213,323 last week and 683,514 bu. at the corresponding date in 1884. The visible supply of this grain on March 28 was 43,690,972 bu., against 43,766,592 the previous week, and 28,580,896 bu. at corresponding date in 1884. This shows a decrease over the amount in sight the previous week of 105,030 bu. The export clearances for Europe for the week ending March 28 were 704,384 bu., against 367,632 the previous week, and for the last eight weeks they were 4,481,800 bu. against 4,051,909 for the corresponding eight weeks in 1884.

While there has been considerable interest shown in the trade the past week, the movement of stocks has been light. The week closed with values slightly lower than the previous week, but a steady feeling prevailing. Sales for the week amounted to 127 cars of spot and 275,000 bu. of futures—about a fair amount for one day in "the good old times." Yesterday this market was more active, with values under advice from other points, higher. No foreign reports were received, as the day is kept as a holiday in Great Britain. The advance was caused by reports of great demand to winter crop, and came from St. Louis, Mo. Prices on both spot and futures closed higher than on Saturday, with futures weakening a little at the close. Sales for the day were 28 cars of spot and 100,000 bu. of futures. Chicago was active, and closed about 1c per bu. higher than on Saturday. No. 2 red sold at 82½¢ and No. 3 do. at 70½¢. Toledo was firm and higher; and St. Louis excited and advanced 8½¢, losing a little before the close.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of wheat from March 30 to April 6:

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4
Mar. 30	81 1/2	70 1/2	58 1/2	46 1/2
Mar. 31	81 1/2	70 1/2	58 1/2	46 1/2
Apr. 1	81 1/2	70 1/2	58 1/2	46 1/2
Apr. 2	81 1/2	70 1/2	58 1/2	46 1/2
Apr. 3	81 1/2	70 1/2	58 1/2	46 1/2
Apr. 4	81 1/2	70 1/2	58 1/2	46 1/2
Apr. 5	81 1/2	70 1/2	58 1/2	46 1/2
Apr. 6	81 1/2	70 1/2	58 1/2	46 1/2

The following statement gives the closing figures on No. 1 white each day of the past week for the various deals:

	April	May	June
Tuesday	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Wednesday	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Thursday	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Friday	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Saturday	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Sunday	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2

For No. 2 red the closing prices on the various deals each day of the past week were as follows:

	April	May	June
Tuesday	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Wednesday	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Thursday	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Friday	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Saturday	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Sunday	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2

The following statement gives the estimated visible supply for the date named this season, as compared with same time in 1884:

	Wheat, bu.	U. S. East of the Rockies	U. S. West of the Rockies	Abroad on ocean for United Kingdom	Abroad on ocean for Continental Europe
Previous week	43,766,592	43,766,592	43,766,592	43,766,592	43,766,592
Total two weeks ago	87,533,184	87,533,184	87,533,184	87,533,184	87,533,184
Total May 2, 1884	87,533,184	87,533,184	87,533,184	87,533,184	87,533,184

There is nothing new to note in the outlook. War rumors are plenty, and it begins to look as if all civilized nations had concluded to have some kind of an "unpleasantness" if it can be possibly managed. France is sending large reinforcements to China, where her forces have been disastrously defeated; Great Britain is strengthening her Egyptian army, and rushing forces to the Afghan frontier; Russia is doing the same thing, and each is assuring the other that it is only to secure peace; Canada has a rebellion on her hands; Central America is suffering from a revolution, which is as common there as earthquakes and alligators; and lastly, the United States has sent some war vessels to Aspinwall to see that the property and persons of her citizens are protected while the people of Central America are engaged in cutting each others' throats. If these troubles continue any length of time their influence upon trade must be very great, as armies only consume, they do not produce. It is estimated Russia has 65,000 men on the Afghan frontier, while Great Britain

is sending 50,000. If these armies are withdrawn without a fight it will be a great wonder, as the British have now made up their minds to have a settlement with Russia that will last for a time, and Russia does not seem inclined to avoid the conflict.

The markets are all swayed at present by war rumors; but the past few days have brought out reports of great injury to wheat in the southern portions of Kansas, Illinois and Indiana, as well as in some other States. Michigan, so far, is reported all right. While sandy knolls in exposed fields where the snow drifted off are brown and bare, everywhere else the crop appears to have come through the winter without injury. This opinion is the result of inquiries in a large number of counties.

The European markets are all quiet, and on Saturday cable reports showed considerable weakness in spot wheat at Liverpool and Mark Lane, and a sluggish trade in cargoes to come forward. The Mark Lane Express of Saturday last says:

"The fine weather is favorable to spring sowings. Flour is in increased demand for consumption. Foreign wheat has declined owing to the prospects of a continuance of peace between England and Russia, the probability of abundant crops and the large quantity of breadstuffs abroad. The wheat cargoes off Liverpool are slow. There were twelve arrivals and two sales. Eleven cargoes remain. The week's business has been generally of a holiday character."

The following table shows the prices ruling at Liverpool on Saturday last, as compared with those of one week previous:

	March 30	April 6
Flour, extra State	10s. 0 d.	10s. 0 d.
Flour, No. 1 white	7s. 6 d.	7s. 6 d.
do. No. 2 white	7s. 1 d.	7s. 1 d.
do. Winter Western	7s. 1 d.	7s. 1 d.

CORN AND OATS.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week were 70,116 bu., against 109,393 bu. the previous week, and 8,833 bu. for corresponding week in 1884. Shipments were 102,306 bu. The visible supply of this country on March 28 amounted to 9,558,283 bu., against 8,194,563 bu. the previous week, and 17,778,877 bu. at the same date last year. The visible supply shows an increase during the week of 1,863,720 bu. The exports for Europe the past week were 1,968,493 bu., against 1,565,578 bu. the previous week, and for the past eight weeks 14,105,493 bu., against 5,368,787 bu. for the corresponding period in 1884. The stocks now held in this city amount to 107,800 bu., against 155,094 bu. last week and 92,491 bu. at the corresponding date in 1884. The market for corn rules very steady, with demand more active and values stronger. No. 2 corn is quoted at 43½¢ for spot, and 43½¢ for April delivery; new mixed is quoted at 43½¢; new high mixed at 43½¢; and small mixed at 44½¢. On the street small lots of ungraded are selling at 40½¢ per bu. The Chicago market is quoted active at 41½¢ per bu. for No. 2 spot, 37½¢ for April delivery, 41½¢ for May, and 43½¢ for June. The Toledo market is quoted easy, with No. 2 spot at 44¢. The estimates of the United States Agricultural Bureau give 37½¢ per cent. or about 675,000,000 bu. of the corn crop of last year as remaining in farmers' hands at the beginning of March, against 38 per cent. of the crop of 1883 held by them a year previously, when the crop was a much smaller one. It must be remembered, however, that the demands for corn for export and consumption this season have been far in advance of last. The market is in a good healthy condition, with the chances largely in favor of better prices. The Liverpool market yesterday was quoted firm at 4s. 7½d. per cental for new mixed, and 4s. 5½d. for old do.

The receipts of oats in this market the past week were 10,151 bu., against 12,926 bu. the previous week, and 22,216 bu. for the corresponding week in 1884. Shipments were 9,987 bu. The visible supply of this grain on March 28 was 3,086,189 bu., against 3,084,490 bu. at the corresponding date in 1884. Stocks in this city on Monday amounted to 31,198 bu., against 30,670 bu. the previous week, and 11,806 bu. at the corresponding date in 1884. The exports for Europe the past week were 244,384 bu., and for the last eight weeks were 1,457,331 bu., against 1,496 bu. for the corresponding weeks in 1884. The visible supply shows a decrease of 5,808 bu. during the week. Oats are generally firmer, and in this market sellers have demanded slightly higher prices than a week ago. No. 2 white are quoted at 34½¢; No. 2 mixed at 33½¢; and light mixed at 34½¢ for April delivery. In futures No. 2 mixed for April delivery sell at 33½¢; and May at 33½¢. The Chicago market is firm but quiet, with No. 2 mixed spot at 33½¢; April deliveries at 32½¢; May at 31½¢; and June at 31½¢. At Toledo oats are quoted firm at 33½¢ for No. 2 mixed, and 34½¢ for May delivery. The New York market is firmer but slightly lower than a week ago. Quotations there are as follows: No. 2 white, 37½¢; No. 2 do., 35¢; No. 1 do., 38½¢; No. 2 do., 37½¢; No. 1 white, 39½¢; Western white, 39½¢; State white, 39½¢; State mixed, 38½¢.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

There is some improvement in the demand for good butter, although as yet prices are no better. Receivers quote 15½¢ as the top of the market for the average receipts, while grocers are paying 16½¢ more where the quality is extra fine. Creamery, of which very little is being received, sells at 25¢ to 26¢ where the maker is known and the quality up to the standard. Low grade butter, generally repacked lots from country dealers, is in large supply, and correspondingly depressed. No one wants it. It is too dear for soap makers, and not fit for anything else. At Chicago the market is quoted weak and lower. There is little outside demand, and as receipts are too large for the local trade sellers are at a disadvantage. Creamery, fancy, 24¢ to 25¢; common, 18¢ to 19¢; dairy, 18¢ to 19¢; common, 18¢ to 19¢; packing, 18¢ to 19¢; inferior, 16¢ to 17¢.

The New York market is again lower, and the outlook not very favorable. The Daily Bulletin says gilt-edged creamery is the only stock that shows any firmness, and that is on account of scarcity. Western butter is in large supply with demand dull but at unchanged prices. Quotations on State stock in that market are as follows:

Creamery, fancy, 24¢ to 25¢	24 1/2
Creamery, prime, 23¢ to 24¢	23 1/2
Creamery, fair to good, 22¢ to 23¢	22 1/2
Creamery, ordinary, 21¢ to 22¢	21 1/2
State half-drain tubs and pails, fancy, 19¢ to 20¢	19 1/2
State half-drain tubs, etc., fair to good, 18¢ to 19¢	18 1/2
State half-drain tubs, etc., ordinary, 17¢ to 18¢	17 1/2
State, whole, choice, 16¢ to 17¢	16 1/2
State, whole, good, 15¢ to 16¢	15 1/2
State, whole, ordinary, 14¢ to 15¢	14 1/2

Western stock is weak and lower on all grades. Quotations are as follows:

Western do. good to prime	17 1/2
Western do. ordinary to fair	15 1/2
Western dairy, good	13 1/2
Western dairy, ordinary	11 1/2
Western factory, fair to good	13 1/2
Western factory, ordinary	11 1/2

The exports of butter for March 28 were 296,610 lbs., against 168,007 lbs. the previous week, and 249,708 lbs. two weeks previous. The exports for the corresponding week in 1884 were 168,895 lbs. Cheese is entirely unchanged, so far as this market is concerned. From second hands choice full cream State is quoted at 12½¢ per lb. being offered. The low price of butter will probably lead to cheese factories being more extensively patronized this season. Butter must sell at double the price of cheese to be remunerative, and at no time within the past eight months has ordinary butter brought that price. The Chicago market is dull, with few orders being received from outside, and then only for small amounts. Values are lower than a week ago, although quotations show little change, and outside figures are hard to get. Quotations there are as follows:

Full cream cheddar, 10½¢ to 11½¢	10 1/2
Young American, full cream, 10½¢ to 11½¢	10 1/2
Skimmed, poor to good, 2½¢ to 3½¢	2 1/2
Skimmed, damaged, 1½¢ to 2½¢	1 1/2

The New York market is dull and weak, with holders anxious to realize. Values are lower, and weak at the decline. Fancy stock, which is rather scarce, is the only grade showing any firmness. Exporters are taking very little except at shaded prices. Quotations in that market yesterday were as follows:

State factory, full cream, 10½¢ to 11½¢	10 1/2
State factory, full cream, 10½¢ to 11½¢	10 1/2
State factory, full cream, 10½¢ to 11½¢	10 1/2
State factory, full cream, 10½¢ to 11½¢	10 1/2
State factory, full cream, 10½¢ to 11½¢	10 1/2

can be landed here to-day to pay charges within 3c a pound of our quoted figures, and when it is known that stocks are so small in town and country if our mills were started up, as they must be, there would not be supplies enough to go round sixty days. We ask manufacturers to investigate these facts. Wool and mill labor is now as cheap as anybody of sound reason should have.

The advices from the London sales report a firmer feeling for combed and cross breeds, and sound lots are one-half to one penny higher. All wools suited to the wants of manufacturers here are steady and firm. The sales close for a week during the Easter holidays. Prices rule as follows: Adelaide, one shilling cost and shirking 54 per cent., cost here 77c; Sydney, 18 pence cost and shirking 50 per cent., cost 80c; Port Phillip, 18 pence cost, shirking 52 per cent., cost 82c; Adelaide. The prices are based on latest sales. It is not likely that American manufacturers will be large purchasers at these prices, as they can do much better at home. The importations made a year ago have all lost money to the importers, and dealers are not likely to touch them again after the experience they have had the past season. They have concluded "the darned thing is loaded," and will not monkey with foreign wools again for the present.

The condition of the woolen goods trade is the one point of weakness in the wool business. It is not in as good shape as it ought to be, but we hope to see a revival with the advent of warm weather. Six weeks of activity among the woolen mills would clean out every pound of desirable wool in the market, and yet, in face of this fact, manufacturers are afraid to purchase except to meet positive necessities. Wool and Textile Fabrics, an English publication, says of the goods market in Great Britain:

"The woolen piece goods market may be stated as quiet, and prices rule low, although there is no doubt, having regard to the general depression of trade, new contracts being very difficult to secure at remunerative prices; the hosiery trade, however, at Leicester is reported to be brisk, in consequence of Government contracts for the army and navy. Our Glasgow correspondent informs us that 'trade with the south of Scotland woolen manufacturers continues bad, and prospects are even more gloomy.' Very few orders are confirmed as yet for next season, and buyers still seem inclined to hold off, although the inducement of very low prices is held out to them. Makers, one and all, say prices were never so low, and that the market is not on short time, and some of them are closed two days in the week."

It would appear from the above that American manufacturers are no worse off than their British competitors, although they have "the markets of the world" to sell their goods in. The Manchester (Eng.) Guardian, in referring to the woolen industry, says:

"It is very difficult to form any thing like a satisfactory estimate of the quantity of weaving machinery standing idle, or working short time, owing to the constant changes occurring from week to week and almost from day to day in the same mill. A good deal of interest is shown in the question, however, and estimates of the extent to which the production is reduced in particular districts are frequently met with. In Burnley and its district, for example, including the small towns of Colne, and the surrounding area, it is calculated that there are not less than 15,000 looms stopped, besides those working under time."

WOOL.

Hors have shown a little more firmness in the eastern markets the past week, but prices are no better. Choice are held at 15½¢ per lb. at some of the interior New York markets, but buyers do not appear to want them at the price. The Waterville Times reports one buyer offered 15½¢ per lb. for a very choice lot, which the grower is holding at 16¢. The offer was not taken. Most buyers are offering 12½¢ to 13¢, but growers are not anxious to sell at those figures. Very little is doing in the New York market. Orders from all quarters are moderate and offerings indifferent also. The few sales making are principally of very fair State goods at 12½¢ to 13¢, and common at 10¢ to 11¢. Anything over 14¢ is exceptional. California go at 9½¢ to 10¢ in a moderate way. There is nothing doing in our local market, and prices are purely nominal.

POTATOES have advanced during the week under light receipts, and are now quoted at 40½¢ per bu. for car-lots on track, according to quality and condition. On the street from wagons growers realize 48½¢ per bu. Considerable quantities of potatoes have been frozen in the pits, but it is yet too early to say how general this has been. The advance in price will serve to limit consumption, with breadstuffs as cheap as at present. The Chicago market is active and steady, with quotations as follows for car-lots: Good to fancy Burbanks, 56½¢ to 58¢; Early Rose, 48½¢ to 50¢; Beauty of Hebron, 48½¢ to 50¢; Peerless, 45¢ to 47¢; common varieties, 40½¢ to 45¢. At New York there is a quiet and unchanged market, with prime Western New York selling at \$1.37 to \$1.75 per bbl. of 180 lbs. Foreign are quiet and dull.

CLOVER SEED has met with an improved demand the past week, and sellers have secured an advance in prices. Prime is selling here at \$5 per bushel, and No. 2 at \$4.90 to \$5, with a firm market. Choice prime is quoted at \$4.90 to \$5 and choice at \$5.00, and common seed at \$4.00 per bu. The Toledo market is firm with mammoth at \$5.10 per bu., and prime mammoth at \$5. This is the season when the demands are most urgent, and as the higher prices will probably increase the receipts materially, it is not likely values will rule much higher.

ONIONS are not so plenty in this market, and under a fair demand sellers have secured somewhat better prices. By the bushel prices range from \$1.15 to \$1.25, and by the barrel at \$9.50 to \$10. The Chicago market is firm at \$3.50 to \$3.60 per bbl. At New York the market is quiet and easier, with prices a little lower. Quotations are \$4.50 to \$4.60 per bbl. for choice yellow, \$7.50 to \$8.00 for white Eastern, and 4¢ to 5¢ for red.

G. S. MAYO, proprietor of the Illinois Agriculturalist, and the Chicago Post and Courier, newspapers run on the price

system, has been arrested by the postal authorities for using the mails to defraud the public. We have one of the same style of publication here, the Commercial Advertiser, whose whole business consists of running a notorious lottery scheme, but so far the authorities have ignored its existence. Perhaps a new administration may not have the same reasons for leaving this lottery scheme alone that former ones have had. The scheme is conducted in defiance of both national and State laws, and its existence is a disgrace to the city and national officials who have winked at it.

NORMAN J. COLMAN, publisher of Colman's Rural World, St. Louis, Mo., has been appointed and confirmed as Commissioner of Agriculture. Mr. Colman has served in the Legislature of his State, and as Lieutenant Governor, and his experience in public affairs should make him a capable and efficient official. We wish him success in his new position.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan.

Saturday, April 11th, is "Arbor Day."

Saginaw had three fires on the night of the 1st. Loss, \$4,000.

Col. H. Colvin, prominent citizen of Adrian, died last week.

Monroe will keep cool this summer if 6,000 tons of ice will do it.

Mr. Charles A. Reeder, of Williamston, died on the 3d, aged 90 years.

Washington, O'Donoghue, a prominent resident of Flint, died last week.

Washtenaw County apiarists report large losses of colonies the past winter.

Oxford is going to have a factory for the manufacture of the mild beverage known as "pop."

Mr. Pleasant's bottling works and Ryan's grocery and provision store went up in smoke on the 3d, aged 90 years.

Christian Bohman, of Marquette, committed suicide last week, by blowing out his brains with a rifle.

It is said Romeo ladies take their roller skates to the skating rink, and then finish the evening at the rink.

Henry Rank, of Locke, Ingham County, recently paid \$180 in cash for 30 bushels of Bohemian oats!

The Brooklyn School Board, it is alleged, discharged all teachers of the village school on a few days ago, for incompetency.

Mr. John Perdon, of Ann Arbor, mourns the loss of one hundred fruit trees which have been girdled by mice the past winter.

Mrs. Frank W. Bailey, wife of the editor of the Allegan Journal and Tribune, died last week, much lamented by all who knew her.

A thief who entered a meat market at Attica and stole a side of pork, left his overcoat behind him in the anxiety incident to the occasion.

Genesee County has 162 school districts, and last week 349 pupils applied for admission. Somebody is evidently going to "get left."

The Lapeer Democrat thinks a dose of 48 cent wheat and 20 cent corn will cure the Lapeer County farmers who have the Kansas fever this spring.

One hundred and thirty-one would-be school-masters presented themselves before the Washtenaw County Board of Examiners at Ann Arbor last week, for incompetency.

Secretary Garfield says the Allegan County fruit growers who have maintained the peach crop is not destroyed, have at last been compelled to change their minds.

Seven Lansingites left that city last week for Dakota. They packed seven cars with household goods, implements, stock, and other necessities of a pioneer's outfit.

At Owosso boys who had read dime novels to the point of being half-bred, and who were used to keep to the law, while on duty. The wound is not fatal.

August Kopka, an insane man who had been confined in the jail at Harbor Springs because there was no room for him, was killed by himself with a rope made from a blanket.

T. J. Navin, who was convicted of murder and sentenced to ten years at Jackson, assumed prison garb last week, and was put at work on the Washtenaw County penitentiary.

Saginaw Herald: Mr. L. H. Broadway and C. L. Benjamin are owners of a handsome thoroughbred stallion, Earl of Beaconsfield, valued at \$2,000, which they recently purchased in Kentucky.

A valuable colt belonging to Will Ordan, of California, Branch County, broke its leg recently. The veterinary surgeon set the leg, put it in a plaster of Paris mould, and expects it will come out all right.

The "Great American Corn" scheme, being worked in some of the southern counties of the State, is very like the Bohemian oats business in its nature, and is a good thing for farmers to look out for.

Dick Burke, a noted roger of An Sabie, assaulted a merchant named Charles Kelly, as the latter was returning from his store, threw him to the wall, broke his shoulder and bit off nearly the whole of his upper lip.

Rev. J. Fisher, pastor of a church at Quincy, was presented with an elegant tea service at a farewell reception tendered himself and wife. Mr. Fisher also received a gold headed cane from the G. & B. Post at Quincy.

Information is wanted of one John Bladen, last heard from at Bloomington, Michigan, in August, 1883. His widow mother will be glad of any news of him, and will send him \$10. St. Marks Road, Wolverhampton, Eng.

Jonesville Independent: Russell Kinney, of North Adams, while assisting to log a log up the logway of a sawmill, was caught by a hook which he had fastened to the log, and was rolled upon him, crushing his head and killing him instantly.

A team belonging to the Tittabawassee Boom Company was driven across the ice on the river at Saginaw broke across the ice and was rescued with difficulty. One of the horses, named Liberty, died shortly after being taken out of the water.

Lena Iverson disappeared from her home in Whitehall about six weeks ago, and no trace of her was found until the 2nd, when her remains were found in a low room below the White Lake. She had undoubtedly wandered from home while out of her mind, and perished in the storm.

At Metamora, on the 2nd, the residence of Lewis C. Townsend was burned to the ground. Mr. Townsend is an invalid, and in the hurry and confusion of his rescue, Mrs. Townsend was forgotten, it being supposed she had been saved by others or had sought shelter. Her charred remains were discovered later in the burning ruins.

The Plainfield method does not approve of the methods of Mrs. A. Arambel, of Kalamazoo, who collects fruits, flowers and delicacies for the convicts at the State Prison, and sends them to the State Prison, and sends them to the State Prison, and sends them to the State Prison.

Eaton Rapids Journal: Mr. Oscar Smith, living near this place, tucked \$40 into the rag bag for safe keeping. Next day his wife, who had forgotten all about the money sold the rag to a peddler, and the money was gone. The money was remembered, and it is needless to say an anxious couple waited for the rag to come back without success. The money was recovered.

The steamer Wisconsin, which has been fast in the ice of Lake Michigan since March 16th, reached port at Grand Haven on the 1st, having run the ice. It was found necessary to lighten the ship by the sacrifice of a portion of her cargo, otherwise cargo and passengers were all right.

McGregor for his skillful management of the vessel which preserved her from the fate of the Wisconsin.

Harold R. Gass, superintendent of public instruction, has been investigated last week and proved to have taken \$38.33 per month for three months of the current year as bribe

from his deputy, Wm. Smith. When rumors of an investigation began to circulate, Gass repaid the money, and the matter rested. Gass told him that he (Smith) had a large salary that he (Gass) had and that he ought to give him. Before the committee Mr. Gass testified conclusively to his own guilt, and has since sent in his resignation, which has been accepted by Gov. Alger. Gass discharged his deputy immediately upon learning the result of the investigation.

General.

Ex-speaker Randall is very ill.

The reduction of the public debt in March was \$453,000.

The number of vessels built in New England

PIC Extricator To aid animals in giving birth. Send for circular.
WM. DULIN, Avoca, Potawatamie Co., Iowa

